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HUMAN RESOURCES



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LABOR

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FARM SECTOR

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 63-72

[Article by V. Mashenko, professor and doctor of economic sciences (All-Union Agricultural Economics Scientific Research Institute) [VNIESKh], and A. Sorokin, candidate of economic sciences: "Social Development of the Farm Sector at the Present Stage"]

[Text] A composite part of the present agrarian policy of the CPSU is social reorganization of the farm sector. The solution of social problems in the development of the farm sector is being regarded by the party as a program goal and the most important means for further upsurge of agriculture.

After the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee profound changes have occurred in the rural area, which were a result of increased capital investments in agriculture, strengthening of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and improvement of planning and economic stimulation in the agrarian sector. These measures contributed to improvement of labor conditions in agriculture. Available power calculated per worker increased from 8.5 horsepower in 1965 to 28.3 horsepower in 1982 or more than tripled and labor productivity increased 1.8-fold. Labor in the farm sector has become not only more attractive but more productive as well.

A great number of highly skilled machine operators and specialists were trained for kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. There are 4.5 million machine operators working in the farm sector at present. Their share in the overall number of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers has increased to 20 percent.

Nearly 2 million specialists with higher and secondary specialized education are working in agricultural enterprises. The professional level of leading personnel and specialists has risen. Nearly 97 percent of kolkhoz chairmen, 99 percent of sovkhoz directors and 97 percent of specialists at agricultural enterprises have completed higher and secondary specialized education. Professional training of specialists of the middle link is growing. In kolkhoz production 49.5 percent of brigade leaders of plant cultivation sectors and 55.8 percent of managers of livestock breeding farms are specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. In sovkhozes this indicator totals correspondingly to 48.7 and 52 percent.

The material well-being of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers has risen noticeably. The growth of wages, increase of public consumption funds in the farm sector and development of private subsidiary farms have led to a fundamental drawing together of incomes not only among basic social groups of the rural population, but also among residents of the rural area and the city. Thus, in 15 years (1966-80) the combined income of kolkhoz families increased twofold, whereas of industrial workers' families 1.6-fold. The much higher growth rate of income of kolkhoz peasantry has contributed to leveling of its social position compared to other segments of the society. In 1982, the level of real income of kolkhoz members in relation to the income of workers and employees calculated per family member amounted to more than 90 percent against 75 percent in 1965.

The CPSU is pursuing a firm course toward further improvement in the material conditions of life of agricultural workers. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, a further growth in the income of families of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers is planned in the current five-year plan. The growth of income will be ensured basically by increasing wages and public consumption funds. Based on the upsurge in economy and increased efficiency of social production it is planned to raise wages of kolkhoz members by 20-22 percent. In proportion to the growth of labor productivity, skill and employment of kolkhoz members in social production the drawing together will occur in the level of wages with workers of state agricultural enterprises. Public consumption funds will increase considerably. Kolkhoz families will also receive a certain part of income from personal subsidiary farms. As a result, the income of kolkhoz peasantry will approach closely to the income of the working class and employees.

In this case a task is set--to strengthen the dependence of wages on final work results, labor productivity and quality of production. This is one of the fundamental principles of socialism and adherence to it is an essential condition of objective appraisal of every worker's labor activity.

The CPSU manifests constant concern that the principle of socialist distribution according to labor, which was revealed by K. Marx, is unfailingly implemented in life. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed in this connection: "It is labor and labor alone, its actual results and not somebody's subjective desire or good-will, that should determine the level of well-being of every citizen. Such an approach is in full conformity with the spirit and content of Marx's views concerning distribution under socialism." (Yu. V. Andropov "Ucheniye Karla Marks'a i nekotoryye voprosy sotsialisticheskogo stroitel'stva v SSSR" [The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Building Socialism in the USSR], Moscow, 1983, p 16).

Extensive work is being conducted on developing a contemporary nonproductive sphere of agricultural enterprises. The volume of capital investments for these purposes increased 3.5-fold during the 1966-80 period. The basic increase of investments in the sphere of services was ensured through the use of state funds.

During the past 15 years, residential houses with an overall area of 698.5 million m² were constructed in the rural area. Construction of hard-surface motor roads, which are the vital main routes in the rural area, is carried out at a much higher rate. The overall length of hard-surface roads was increased twofold.

Strengthening of the material base in the sphere of services had a favorable effect on cultural and domestic conditions of life of the rural population. The village drew level with the city as regards the number of residents going to the movies and drew closer to it as regards medical service (taking account of rural residents using city hospital facilities). Television service to the rural population is being improved. Treasures of literature and art are accessible to rural residents on a broad scale.

The growth in the material level of life of rural families and the development in the sphere of services have led to a substantial increase in the supply of cultural and personal goods to them. In 1982, 81 percent of rural families had radio receiving devices, 80 percent had television sets, 69 percent had refrigerators, 58 percent had washing machines, 70 percent had sewing machines and 75 percent had bicycles and mopeds. The rural population has drawn near to that of the city as regards the use of these cultural and personal goods. The rural residents today have great possibilities for purchasing expensive goods which are designed for long-term use. For example, the sale to the rural population of passenger motor vehicles has increased from 17,000 in 1965 to 419,000 in 1981 or by 25 fold. At present, 29.5 percent of the marketable stock of motor vehicles are sold in the rural area.

The organizational, technical and economic measures which were conducted in conjunction with social transformations in the rural area had a positive effect on the development of the farm sector. The average annual agricultural gross production output has increased from R82.8 billion in the 7th Five-Year Plan to R123.9 billion in the 10th Five-Year Plan or 1.5-fold. The growth of agricultural production has considerably exceeded the growth of the country's population, which has increased by nearly 35 million people during this period. This has made it possible to raise the average annual volume of agricultural gross production output calculated per capita of the population by 28 percent. During the period being examined, the use of meat and meat products has increased by 41 percent, of milk and dairy products by 25 percent, of eggs almost twofold, of vegetables by 35 percent, of vegetable oil by 24 percent and of sugar by 30 percent.

The use of bread and potatoes per capita of the population declined naturally in proportion to the increase in the use of livestock products. As a whole, as regards the overall level of caloric content, the nutrition ration of Soviet man already corresponds to physiological norms. According to FAO data, the Soviet Union is among the first 10 countries in the world as regards this indicator.

Successes of the Soviet farm sector in socioeconomic development are obvious and unquestionable. However, individual questions have not been completely

solved yet in the matter of further upsurge of agriculture and in social transformations of the rural area. At the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was noted that we cannot be content with that which has been achieved, cannot but see that the food problem is far from being removed from the agenda.

The May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was a new stage in the development of the farm sector of the country's economy. The plenum pointed out that its decisions will have no lesser effect on the life of the country and its economy than the decisions of the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee did in their time. The plenum discussed and approved the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990 and also confirmed the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which are directed at its implementation.

An organic part of the Food Program are measures on the social development of the farm sector. It points out the basic directions of this work, which consists of improving and drawing together the two forms of socialist property in agriculture, raising the prestigiousness of agricultural labor, transforming it into a variety of industrial labor, improving material and cultural and domestic conditions of life of the rural population, all possible developing of the rural area's social infrastructure and transforming rural populated places, raising social and labor activity of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and other agricultural and agro-industrial enterprises and associations, establishing favorable conditions for all-round development of individual and in the final analysis eliminating fundamental differences between city and village.

In accordance with the decisions of the plenum, the material and technical base of kolkhoz-sovkhoz production as the basic link of the country's agro-industrial complex (APK) will be considerably strengthend in the current 10-year period. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, it is planned to use R233 billion in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, including R189.6 billion in capital investments in agriculture. During the 12th Five-Year Plan, capital investments in the amount of 33-35 percent and directly for agriculture 27-28 percent of the overall volume for the national economy will be allocated for the agro-industrial combplex.

Production relations in kolkhoz-sovkhoz production are being improved. Agro-industrial associations have been established in the country at the level of rayons, oblasts, krays and autonomous republics and agro-inudstrial commissions at the level of union republics and the country as a whole. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes represent the core of agro-industrial formations, with other enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex system devoting their activity to establishing favorable conditions for increasing production of agricultural products.

All of this as well as the measures adopted in 1983 in accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on improving the pricing mechanism, establishing economic conditions for cost accounting and

improving the financial situation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes should result not only in increased gross production output but will also contribute to acceleration of social reorganization of the rural area. The basis of this process is further development of production, strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and establishing agro-industrial enterprises and associations. It was noted at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that in the long term there will occur a merger of the two forms of property in agriculture into a unified national one. However, this will not be achieved by means of mechanical reorganization of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Experience suggests another way--all possible development of agro-industrial integration of interkolkhoz and kolkhoz-sovkhoz associations.

In the decisions of the plenum the party confirmed the continuation of the course in support of citizens' private subsidiary farms, whose share today accounts for more than one-fourth of gross production in agriculture and more than one-tenth of commodity production.

Among the social aspects of the party's contemporary agrarian policy, a special place belongs to the problem of converting agricultural labor into an industrial variety. Much work was done in this direction during the years of Soviet power. It is known that the development of this process is linked to the improvement of the material and technical base and production relations in the rural area. As a result of major socioeconomic transformations conducted in the rural area, the conditions of labor and rest of workers in agriculture has changed radically.

In accelerating the process of converting agricultural labor into an industrial variety a decisive role belongs to strengthening the material and technical base. The work experience of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes in various zones of the country testifies that most favorable conditions for this are created in areas where a high capital- and power-worker ratio has been achieved. On such farms labor is substantially lightened, its productivity and attractiveness are raised, workers have more spare time and in the final analysis the process of converting agricultural labor into an industrial variety is accelerated. Further raising of technical equipping of agricultural labor is one of the main factors not only in increasing its productivity but in retaining youths in the rural area as well.

At the same time, it is necessary to raise the return from the production potential created in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the financial and material means being invested. This most important direction is one of the distinctive socioeconomic features of the CPSU's agrarian policy for the current 10-year period.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated in this connection at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "The immediate aim is clear: first of all, it is necessary to bring into good order what we have and to ensure the most sensible utilization of the country's production, scientific and technical potential, including the overcoming of the lag in such sectors as agriculture, transport and the sphere of services."

The problems of raising agricultural labor efficiency are most closely linked with strengthening of labor discipline. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU "On Intensifying Work in Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline" notes that all possible strengthening of socialist labor discipline is the most important condition for successful fulfilling of economic and social development plans, raising efficiency of the national economy, further strengthening the bases of the socialist way of life, raising labor and political activity of the masses and improving democracy.

The Soviet people, including workers in agriculture, have not only welcomed the resolution on strengthening labor discipline with great approval, but in their letters to party and Soviet organs and editorial offices of newspapers, radio and television came out with some proposals on this question. Taking into account the proposals made by workers, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted the resolution "On Additional Measures for Strengthening Labor Discipline" in which the basic directions of this great and many-sided work are defined. In particular, the disciplinary penalty against violators of the established order in production becomes stronger. At the same time, the need is pointed out for raising the level of educational work, which must be the basic method for strengthening socialist labor discipline. It is necessary to educate workers in the spirit of deep understanding of their civic duty--to work consciously and conscientiously for the benefit of the motherland. In so doing it is important to conduct such work systematically, directing it at creating in labor collectives of an atmosphere of lofty mutual insistence on high standards and uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings. It should be stressed that labor collectives themselves possess great possibilities for strengthening labor discipline and public order. The law on labor collectives, which was passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1983, has opened a great scope for them to fulfill their production, economic, social and educational functions.

Naturally, the influence of a labor collective on the state of affairs at an enterprise is not accomplished spontaneously, but under the supervision of a primary party organization, which is its nucleus. Party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes by directing the efforts of trade union and Komsomol organizations and using various forms and methods of work can do much in creating an atmosphere of insistence on high standards in a collective. In the process it is important to ensure broad publicity not only in encouraging leading production workers, but also in creating an atmosphere of uncompromising attitude toward violators of labor discipline, drunkards, bribe takers and embezzlers of public property. Strengthening of socialist discipline depends on many factors. At a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, in pointing out ways for strengthening labor discipline, stated: "Much here, of course, depends on well organized ideological and political education work. But this work absolutely must rely on contemporary organization of labor, sensible placement of people, efficient material and technical support and improvement of the varied forms and means of moral and economic incentives."

Under these conditions the role and significance of supervisors of agricultural enterprises and agricultural specialists increases. The resolution of

the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU "On Intensifying Work in Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline" orders the ministries and departments of the USSR, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and executive committees of local soviets of workers deputies to raise the responsibility of supervisors of enterprises, organizations, institutions and their subdivisions for the condition of labor discipline. The resolution points out that inability of a supervisor to ensure proper labor discipline at an assigned work sector must be regarded as him being unfit for the occupied position.

Supervisors and specialists have extensive rights at their disposal for strengthening labor discipline. At the same time, an experienced supervisor relies in questions on strengthening labor discipline not only on administrative measures but broadly uses organizational and economic factors for normal highly productive work. The resolution notes that shortcomings in planning, material and technical supply and organization of production lead to downtime, rush work and failure to meet planned tasks and pledges, have a negative effect on discipline and in the final analysis on the rate of growth of labor productivity.

This is of special significance for agricultural production, where a normal production process makes it possible to use equipment and manpower efficiently, to conduct harvesting within optimum periods and to collect the raised harvest without losses.

All of these questions are successfully solved with a collective contract, which is of great socioeconomic significance under contemporary conditions.

In March 1983, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of intensifying organizational work in introducing the collective contract and approved the work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in the use of collective contract. An all-union conference on introduction of collective contract in various zones of the country was also held in March in Belgorod City.

Experience proves that the use of collective contract makes it possible to solve a combination of organizational-production and socioeconomic tasks. Labor organization is more thorough in agricultural subdivisions which work according to a collective contract. Not only scientific approach but conscious discipline of workers as well forms its basis. Rational and more complete use of annual work time resources are noted in such collectives. Of course, successes of subdivisions, which work according to a collective contract, are not explained by better organization of labor alone. Factors such as assigning to them of regular crop rotations and ensuring them with material and technical means of production also have an effect. A collective contract opens broad possibilities for workers to participate in the management of farm affairs. This is achieved by drawing members of these collectives in discussing and solving production questions and determining the order of payment in their subdivision.

Personal and public interests are better combined in subdivisions which changed to a collective contract, mutual insistence on high standards is maintained,

responsibility for assigned work is raised, labor and technological discipline is strengthened, initiative grows, attitude toward labor changes substantially and among workers there appears an urgent necessity of improving their professional and economic knowledge. Functioning of such collectives has a favorable effect on the training of workers. The role of collective contract in retaining manpower, especially of youths, in the rural area is exceptionally great. This is explained by the fact that youths in such subdivisions acquire the needed skill faster and they are impressed here by rational conditions of labor and rest, good organization of labor, mutual insistence on high standards and help and the skill of elder comrades.

A collective contract makes it possible to eliminate manpower shortage, especially of skilled personnel--machine operators. Thus, before changing to a contract the imeni Frunze kolkhoz in Belgorodskiy Rayon of Belgorod Oblast had 44 machine operators working at one of the plant growing production sectors having 2,500 ha of land under cultivation. After changing to a contract, their number was reduced to 24 men or almost twofold. The released people were assigned work in the construction shop and repair workshops. This reduction in the number of machine operators working in land cultivation had not only not worsened production indicators but resulted in increased gross production output. As a result, labor productivity on the farm increased 1.7-fold and wages for it by nearly one-fourth.

This positive experience is of great economic significance and its broad dissemination would make it possible to improve the use of machine operators in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and eliminate or substantially reduce manpower shortage on some farms.

Scientific research indicates and experience proves that under contemporary conditions a collective contract is the most absolute form for organizing labor of workers in agriculture and is a powerful factor in raising kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. The matter now depends on broad introduction of collective contract in agricultural production.

Of great significance for ensuring farms with manpower is the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures for Retaining Workers Employed in Livestock Breeding in Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises." The resolution extends to livestock breeding workers of state agricultural enterprises the order and conditions for pay increases for continuous length of service on a given farm and additional leaves, which were formerly established for tractor and machine operators. The period of work beginning from 1 January 1981 is applied toward the length of service of livestock breeders, giving the right to additional leave for continuous length of service.

The aforementioned pay increase for continuous length of service and additional leaves in the regions of Siberia, the Far East, the Urals, the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR and in the central chernozem region were introduced as of 1 January 1983, in other regions of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSP and the

Estonian SSR will be applied from 1 January 1984 and in other regions of the country from 1 January 1985. It is recommended that kolkhozes use the measures provided by the resolution for retaining personnel in livestock breeding.

The enumerated additional measures for raising the material interest of the large detachment of workers in livestock breeding open broad possibilities for establishing stable labor collectives on the farms. This, in its turn, will have a favorable effect on the development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

For the purpose of drawing closer the living conditions of urban and rural population and ensuring kolkhozes and sovkhozes with personnel, the Food Program outlines a broad system of measures for improving cultural and domestic living conditions in the rural area. It provides for the construction of well-equipped housing, basically of the farmstead type with outbuildings for conducting a private subsidiary farm, schools, children's preschool institutions, clubs and other sociocultural and domestic facilities. Construction of general purpose motor roads as well as of hard-surface intraorganizational roads is being expanded. Approximately R160 billion is being directed for this purpose. It was noted at the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Even according to our scale, this is a large figure. But this is not only a large figure, it is also a great policy aimed at erasing the social differences between the city and the village." For fulfilling this task measures are being adopted aimed at increasing state capital investments in the nonproductive sphere of agricultural enterprises, especially of the unprofitable and low profitability ones. At the same time, experience proves that the village itself possesses great reserves in this respect.

The successes achieved following the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in improving the material living conditions in the rural area have led to a considerable accumulation of monetary funds. The amount of deposits in savings banks in the rural area has increased from R4.7 billion in 1965 to R46.3 billion in 1982. The share of rural residents accounts for nearly 27 percent of the overall amount of deposits made by the population in the country. During the past several years, the village has been surpassing the city in the rate of increase of monetary savings.

The growth of monetary savings should be appraised positively, since it means that the effect of the law revealed by V. I. Lenin on the rise of people's needs has noticeably increased under the contemporary conditions. The needs of the rural population have increased at the present time and comparatively large sums of money are required to satisfy them (the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, construction of well-equipped houses, tourist trips and so forth). At the same time, it must be noted that if the savings are accumulating in savings banks because their owners are unable to acquire the commodities needed by them, then this can lead to negative consequences. For example, a rural resident who lacks the possibility of satisfying his needs at his place of residence, easily leaves his native place for a city where it is easier to satisfy various material and spiritual needs. The saturation of rural trade enterprises with commodities in high demand becomes important under these conditions. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the June (1983) plenum of the

CPSU Central Committee: "It is not enough to improve the system of monetary remuneration for labor, it is also essential to produce the necessary quantity of the goods that are in demand."

Satisfaction of the consumer demand of the rural population for goods of long-term use augurs an enormous economic effect and will lead to positive social and demographic consequences in the rural area. For example, let us examine such a need of rural inhabitants as improvement of living conditions. It is known that housing construction is the most capital intensive direction in the development of the nonproductive sphere in the rural area. The relative share of capital investments in housing construction in the overall volume of funds, which are directed toward establishing social and consumer purpose projects, reaches 70 and more percent in individual regions of the country. There are great financial reserves here. Thus, broad development of individual housing construction in the rural area would make it possible to release considerable state funds, which are being spent for this purpose today, and direct them toward construction of social infrastructure projects. In this respect, the experience in organizing individual housing construction in the rural area in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast deserves attention.

During the past several years, extensive housing construction has developed in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this oblast. Thus, if 263,100 m² of living space was made available for occupancy in the rural area in 1980, then 513,400 m² was made available in 1982. The share of individual housing construction in the overall volume of housing construction in the rural area today accounts for more than 50 percent and will reach nearly 80 percent by the end of the five-year plan. Active drawing of cash savings of the population into individual housing construction will make it possible to implement an extensive financial maneuver in this field. Along with construction of housing, an extensive program of road construction and installation of gas facilities in populated places has been outlined and is being successfully fulfilled.

All of this work already has a positive effect on retaining personnel, especially of youths, in agricultural production. The migration of rural population to the city has stopped in 13 of the oblast's 20 rayons. On many farms manpower is replenished not only through graduates of rural schools but also through those arriving from outside. Among the latter, one-third accounts for urban residents. The work experience of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast testifies that spontaneous migration of rural population not only can be stopped but even reversed on farms that are experiencing a manpower shortage.

It is necessary to bear in mind that construction of residential houses does not solve completely the problems of improving cultural and domestic living conditions of kolkhoz members, sovkhozes workers and members of their families. Successful solution of these questions is achieved through comprehensive development of populated places, when sociocultural and consumer purpose projects are built simultaneously along with housing construction.

A comprehensive approach to reorganization of the rural area is of great significance for the economic and social development of agricultural enterprises.

Such approach is especially important for farms which are located at a considerable distance from rayon capitals and railways. This is confirmed by the work experience of the Druzhba kolkhoz in Magdalinovskiy Rayon of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, which is located 25 km from the rayon capital and 23 km from the nearest railway station. According to its location, this farm is remote and medium as regards economic indicators. It is precisely on the strength of this that it is possible to objectively appraise the influence of housing and cultural and everyday living conditions on the retention of personnel.

The Druzhba kolkhoz is a solid farm. It has secured for itself 3,800 ha of land, including 3,400 ha of agricultural land of which 3,200 ha are under cultivation. The total population is nearly 1,100, who live in the populated place of Kaznacheyevka. The kolkhoz began construction of residential houses for kolkhoz members in the early seventies. Ten to 12 houses of the farmstead type are made available for occupancy annually. Near the houses there are 0.30 ha private plots. The houses and farm buildings are constructed of silica brick and slate is used for roofing. The average size of a house if 100 m² of the overall area.

The farm devotes much attention to establishing a modern nonproductive sphere. There is a house of culture here as well as children's preschool institutions, a secondary school, a dining hall, a polyclinic, food and manufactured goods stores, a communications office, a savings bank and consumer enterprises. All settlement streets have an asphalt surface. Residential houses of kolkhoz members have gas facilities. Establishing of service enterprises and constructing of roads, as a rule, is carried out with kolkhoz funds. The share of nonproductive capital in the overall sum of fixed capital reaches 29 percent, there is nearly R3,400 of it calculated per kolkhoz member on the average annually.

The work conducted by the kolkhoz administration and party and trade union organizations on ensuring the families of kolkhoz members with well-equipped housing and improving their cultural and everyday living conditions has not only halted the migration of local residents to cities but also resulted in the fact that people from other populated places in Dnepropetrovsk and other oblasts come to the farm. On the average during the 10th Five-Year Plan, the kolkhoz accepted 21 new members from outside, and 24 and 36 people respectively came to the kolkhoz during the 1981-82 period. Moreover, a considerable number of secondary school graduates remain in the kolkhoz for permanent work. As a result, the farm is completely ensured with manpower and has a sufficient number of specialists, machine operators, livestock breeders and other skilled personnel. It is important to note here that the basic number of agricultural specialists come from local families.

The entire volume of agricultural work is performed by kolkhoz members. Even during the peak of harvesting work in the field, the kolkhoz manages without assistance from workers of city enterprises, organizations and institutions. The age structure of Kaznacheyevka residents is characterized by the following data. In the overall number of the population, the age group to 16 years totals 26 percent, from 17 to 60 years 51 percent and the pension age group 23 percent. This ratio of extreme age groups is favorable for the normal process of population reproduction.

In taking note of the great role of cultural and everyday living conditions in ensuring the farms with manpower, it must be borne in mind that the problem of retaining personnel in the rural area also depends on the professional orientation of the rural youths and on their training for labor in agricultural production. At the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans on 15 August 1983, N. N. Golovatskiy, chairman of the Sorok Let Oktyabrya kolkhoz in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast of the Kazakh SSR, stated: "Experience of many years suggests that the love of land and of a farmer's and a livestock breeder's labor must be instilled in young men and women from an early age. The state education system and vocational and technical training of youths must be aimed at this."

The work experience of leading farms proves that the work conducted by them in professional orientation of rural schoolchildren yields tangible results. On such farms the training of young machine operators and livestock breeders bears a strictly planned character and is in the center of attention of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The greatest success is achieved on the farms where this work is conducted through combined efforts of the kolkhoz (sovkhоз) leadership, the school and the family. Thus, the administration and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the Put' Lenina kolkhoz in Kotelnicheskiy Rayon of Kirov Oblast have been devoting great attention to this question for a number of years. At a local school, which is located in the settlement of Yubileynyy, a schoolchildren's production brigade was formed and assigned land and necessary equipment. The schoolchildren eagerly study the basics of land cultivation and livestock breeding. The children display great interest in agricultural equipment. During classes, which are conducted by kolkhoz specialists and most skilled machine operators, the schoolchildren learn about tractors, motor vehicles, combines and other machines. They will be able operate them independently at the end of their training. Professional orientation of the schoolchildren combined with other factors has a favorable effect on retaining the youths on the farm. A score of school graduates remain in their own kolkhoz for permanent work every year. The manpower problem has been solved here reliably long ago. The farm performs the entire volume of agricultural work by itself.

Of great influence on the social development of the rural area is exerted by an established system of rural settling, which is characterized in some regions of the country by the predominance of small settlements. The existing system of rural settling is one of the reasons of the rural area's lag behind that of the city as regards the level of cultural and domestic services. A way out of the situation consists in establishing well-equipped settlements. The experimental-model settlements which have been built in some oblasts and republics have created favorable conditions for strengthening the economy of enterprises and improving the cultural and everyday living conditions of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and members of their families.

However, this work so far is still being conducted quite slowly and often on an insufficient scale. Until recently haste was allowed in some areas in building four and five story houses in a village, which often did not meet the approval of village residents. The situation is now being corrected. In accordance with

the decisions of the July (1978) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, rural housing construction is oriented toward ensuring families, as a rule, with individual well-equipped houses that have private plots and outbuildings for domestic livestock, poultry and private means of transportation. A wooden house-building base is being established in the country. This will make it possible in the near future to increase the share of farmstead construction in the overall volume of rural housing construction. Thus, 80 percent of all commissioned housing in the rural area of Moscow Oblast must be of the farmstead type by the end of the current five-year plan.

In reorganizing the rural area there are difficulties connected with determining the size of populated places. Unfortunately, this question is being solved in some areas in a stereotyped manner without consideration of local specific natural, production, social and national features as well as those inherent in the rural way of life. For example, the declaration in its time that some small rural settlements have poor prospects had led to the withdrawal from economic turnover not only of private plot land resources but also of agricultural land located in remote sections of the farms. The situation is being corrected now. Thus, in developing measures for fulfilling the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a new program for the reorganization of the rural area was defined in Moscow Oblast, which is aimed at retaining not only medium but even small settlements in some cases. It was decided to retain, expand and improve 4,930 villages in the oblast. In this case a course was set for retaining the maximum number of rural settlements. Here is how this problem looks in the example of a specific enterprise--the Rassvet sovkhoz in Dmitrovskiy Rayon. Out of the 31 existing populated places in the sovkhoz 27 villages will be developed, including the central farmstead, 4 farmsteads of sections and 22 settlements located in the territory of the farm. Only residents of four villages, which have two to three remaining houses, will move to the farmsteads of sections.

Of course, during such approach to the reorganization of the rural area it will be necessary to organize cultural and domestic services for residents of medium and small settlements in another manner. In one case it will be expedient to construct a project of a sociocultural purpose, and in another to organize a mobile service unit.

Successful solution of some social questions of a modern village depends directly on the condition of the road and transportation network. In the report "The Sixtieth Anniversary of the USSR," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated: "The development of transport and of the road network will, for example, greatly help to retain personnel in the rural area by bringing the rural area closer to the city. It will, of course, also help to cope with the major social task of securing more rational and flexible use of manpower resources. By facilitating everyday personal contacts on the scale of the entire Soviet Union and by facilitating vital ties between all the republics and regions of our country, transport brings the achievements of our socialist civilization, in the broadest sense of the term, within reach of the people."

It was noted above that following the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee new high-speed highways were built in the rural area, which improved

transportation. However, despite the high rate of road construction, the density of hard-surface motor roads in the rural area is thus far insufficient. The interorganizational roads of agricultural enterprises are in unsatisfactory condition. Taking into account the great role of roads in the socioeconomic development of the contemporary rural area, the Food Program provides for the construction in the current 10-year period 130,000 km of general purpose motor roads and 150,000 km of interorganizational roads. There was no such rate of motor road construction, especially of the interorganizational ones, in the previous years. The solution of this problem will have a favorable effect not only on agricultural production, but will also substantially improve the cultural and everyday services for the rural population. Some oblasts and republics are seeking additional reserves for accelerating road construction. Interesting experience in this respect was accumulated in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. According to a road construction program developed here, all populated places and production sectors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be linked by hard-surface roads by 1987. This important work is under constant control of party and soviet organs, and not only road construction organizations but agricultural, transportation and industrial enterprises as well have been brought in to participate in it. A method such as holding Subbotniks throughout the oblast to haul sand, crushed rock and so forth is also used. In essence, road construction in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast has been transformed into a national project. Extensive dissemination of the aforementioned experience in other oblasts could accelerate solution of the road and transportation problem in the rural area.

The social processes occurring in the contemporary rural area appear as a consequence of the development of physical production. However, social results do not come about by themselves, but as a result of the purposeful activity of the CPSU. In developing an agrarian policy and in defining its economic and social aspects, the CPSU devotes great attention to improving planning at various levels. In its time, the party approved Leningrad workers' experience in the planning of social development of labor collectives.

Much experience has been accumulated in the planning of social development of agricultural labor collectives. During the seventies, several methodical recommendations came out on compiling plans for the social development of labor collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The most acceptable and scientifically based methodical document is the method of long-term economic and social planning in the rural area, which was developed by the Comprehensive Social Studies Scientific Research Institute (NIIKSI) of the Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov. The indicated methods are comprehensive. They provide for the compilation of economic and social sections of the plan for the development of agricultural enterprises. The plans, which are developed according to these methods, have, as a rule, the following sections: introduction; natural and economic conditions of agricultural production, specialization of farms; prospects for the development of plant cultivation; prospects for the development of livestock breeding; auxiliary enterprises and small industries of a farm; mechanization and electrification of production; capital investments and fixed capital; manpower resources and their utilization; training of personnel; improvement of work conditions and protection of workers' health; improvement of material and cultural and everyday living conditions of workers and members of their families; increase of production and social activity of farm workers; and economic efficiency of agricultural production and social consequences of fulfillment of outlined measures.

It is not difficult to note that in the aforementioned structure of the comprehensive plan all sections are logically linked to each other. Social sections in such plans include scientifically based and materially secured measures. Experience proves that such plans are viable and their use promotes successful development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Being currently used in agricultural practice are "Rekomendatsii po sostavleniyu plana sotsial'nogo razvitiya kollektiva sel'skokhozyaystvennogo predpriyatiya--osnovnyye polozheniya" [Recommendations on Compiling a Plan for Social Development of a Collective of an Agricultural Enterprise--Basic Provisions], which were published by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture [MSKh] (Moscow, Kolos, 1980). Questions of social planning in a labor collective are also expounded in a book by V. A. Bogdanovskiy "Sotsial'noye planirovaniye v sel'skom khozyaystve" [Social Planning in Agriculture] (Moscow, Znaniye, 1982).

At the same time, experience proves that many social tasks can be solved on a rayon level. The role of planning social development of a rural rayon increases under such conditions. The possibilities for social planning on a rayon level have expanded with the formation of rayon agrarian-industrial associations [RAPO]. In 1981, scientists of the All-Union Agricultural Economics Scientific Research Institute prepared methodical materials on development of the social section of a plan for development of agriculture of an administrative rayon. Other methodical developments on economic and social development of a rayon agro-industrial association have also been published.

Solution of many social questions within the framework of a rayon will contribute to the establishment of stable labor collectives in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country.

The country's Food Program, which was adopted in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, opens much broader horizons in the social development of the Soviet rural area. Successful fulfillment of the tasks set forth in it will lead to improvement of the material and cultural and everyday living conditions in the rural area, and this in the final analysis will have a favorable effect on the development of the entire farm sector of the economy.

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EDUCATION

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIST TRAINING URGED

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 3, Mar 84 pp 95-96

[Article by A. Popov, docent at the Rostov on Don Institute of National Economy: "Improve Training of Agricultural Specialists"]

[Text] The USSR Food Program has made a decisive and sharp turn toward improving the social conditions of country life and drawing together labor and everyday life of country and city people. All this can be achieved by increasing agricultural output. The economic service of the farm plays a large role in the resolution of this matter. Along with intensification of agriculture, production relations are also being improved, new forms and methods of production management are being created, planning is being improved, and cost accounting is being consolidated.

The collective contract which makes it possible to more effectively and efficiently use land, machinery and other material-technical resources, is one of the important directions for improving management in agriculture.

Under collective contracts, the personal interests of each toiler are successfully combined with the tasks of the farm for growth in output. The new method of organizing labor is strengthening the connection between wage and end results and lends an opportunity for improving the use of production capital and capital investments. The role of material and moral incentives is rising and technological discipline is increasing. In turn, this leads to a new approach in production organization, to an increase in the responsibility of personnel for more complete use of internal reserves and opportunities, and the strengthening of planned, state, and labor disciplines.

An acceleration in the introduction of the collective contract depends to a large extent on well-organized economic service. At the same time the success of the activity of economic services depends basically on the staffing with personnel who are capable of insuring a multi-dimensional approach to the organization of analytical work and raising the effectiveness in production management and its efficiency. The VUZ's are the main suppliers of managers for economic services.

Economists, who are being trained in these VUZ's should be able to wisely and economically use huge agricultural resources, derive maximum benefit for the people from them, insure attainment of best results, and correctly evaluate various aspects of labor. At the Rostov-on-Don Institute of National Economy they carefully study very important disciplines on a more thorough program in order to raise the quality of training of agricultural specialists. They train economists in two specialties here, in agricultural planning and in bookkeeping on farms. Approximately 150 people graduate as these specialists yearly.

In order to further improve the training and indoctrination of students in the institute, measures have been developed for insuring an increase in the creative level of economic education on the basis of a thorough study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, resolutions of the party and government, and pressing problems of economic policy of the CPSU. At the same time they strive to see that the study of Marxist-Leninist agrarian theory and CPSU economic is done in close connection with everyday life. The students, obtaining agricultural specialties, more thoroughly study advanced know-how and problems of economic development of agricultural production, effective use of material and labor resources, and improvement in the planning, management and organization of production.

An evaluation of the level of training achieved is conducted systematically at the institute. These indicators are compared with production results of specialists who have worked on farms at least one year. For example, the average mark for students graduating in 1982 in specialty No 1716 was 4.02; and 2.9 percent finished with excellent marks, 20.8 percent with excellent and good marks, 71.9 percent with mixed marks, and 4.4 percent with satisfactory marks. For specialty No 1739 the corresponding indicators were: 3.93; 2.1 percent 14.9 percent; 76.7 percent and 6.3 percent.

We obtain the deciding evaluation of the quality of training of our graduating students from the farms on which they work. A check of the graduating students' activity by means of a questionnaire shows that the level of training of agricultural economists according to the evaluation of the management of farms is somewhat lower than the indicators of the higher institutes of learning. For several student the evaluation of quality of training on the questions of the managers does not coincide with the data of the VUZ's. All this requires a deeper, more multi-faceted study of the quality of training of specialists in order to expose the factors which have an influence on the evaluation and on the identification of reserves for improving training. An analysis permits us to see that the VUZ results for quality of training and production results testify that there are substantial reserves for improving the training of economists at the institute.

One of the basic problems of the VUZ concerning the training of specialists in the agricultural area consists in deepening the student's knowledge of analysis of economic activity. The fact is that much of the knowledge received at the VUZ does not have practical application in economic analysis. The analysis is limited to a summary and a generalization of statistical material. As a result it has a segmented and formalistic character and does not help deeply penetrate the essence of economic phenomena.

Experience teaches that it is necessary to improve the selection of those entering the VUZ in the agrarian departments, and also interest them in working in agriculture. Some graduating students of secondary schools who did not enter the VUZ, but stayed to work on farms, are performing their particular job very conscientiously and responsibly and show talent and discipline. And frequently, they are promoted to low or middle-level management positions. To become established in a position or to be promoted, they go to extension courses of the teknikums or VUZ's, successfully complete them, and manage their work well.

The graduates of rural schools still help their parents with work while they are still students; during spring vacation they work on the kolkhoz or sovkhoz and in the fall they help in harvesting crops. Student brigades and teams are created on many farms to perform agricultural work. These students, who become brigade and team leaders and leading workers produce their own leaders. Some of them display organizational talents and creative qualities and show responsibility for assigned work, discipline and love for agriculture. One should choose candidates to take admission exams from among those graduates who showed definite talents in both school and on farms.

In order to interest them in entering the VUZ in an agricultural specialty, we should change the procedure of the entrance exam somewhat. The selection of the candidates to enter the VUZ should begin in the rayons. On the basis of results of their studies, discipline, and responsibility, and the results of their work on farms; the rayons, jointly with the managers of the RAPO's [Rayon Agroindustrial Association], should give a character recommendation for entering the VUZ in one specialty or another according to the inclinations and wishes of the students entering. We should show these candidates preference for enrollment in the VUZ. For this it is necessary to strengthen trade union organizational work in rural schools. In order to raise the level of preparation before the entrance exam, it is necessary to organize monthly courses for these graduates. In their courses the VUZ instructors should give survey lectures about the basic areas of the disciplines, conduct some practical lessons, perform model problems; and after the lessons, conduct the entrance exams and enroll those students who passed. After graduating from the VUZ, they should return to their own rayon for assignments to the farms.

Such an approach to acceptance makes possible not only an improvement in the selection of talented youth, but also in the resolution of other matters. For example, it is possible to improve the sex structure of the selection.

Presently, basically women (about 80 percent) study economic specialties. But a survey of the management of farms shows that they give preference to men. This also will make it possible to resolve the problem of retaining personnel on the job, especially in the so-called remote rayons. After all, the graduates will return to their native rayons, from where it is more difficult to decide to leave for other regions. Consequently, purposeful selection of candidates for agricultural specialties, a more thoughtful system of preparation of specialists in the VUZ will make it possible to improve the quality of their training and this will help furnish agricultural services with personnel who are highly capable of completing the tasks standing before particular farms and agriculture on the whole. It is necessary to combine the efforts of the secondary and higher educational schools, agricultural ministries and departments, and the RAPO's for this purpose.

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GENERAL

STATISTICS ON WOMEN AND PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS PUBLISHED

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 63-75

[Text]

WOMEN IN THE USSR

1. Number of Women in the USSR (at the beginning of the year)		
	Number of Women Millions of People	Percentage of Women of the Entire Population
1939.....	99.3	52.1
1959--according to the census of 15 Jan....	114.8	55.0
1970--according to the census of 15 Jan....	130.3	53.9
1979--according to the census of 17 Jan....	140.1	53.4
1983.....	144.3	53.2

2. Number of Women by Union Republics

	Number of Women Thousands of People				Percentage of Women of the Entire Population			
	1939	1959	1970	1983	1939	1959	1970	1983
USSR.....	99,273	114,777	130,321	144,295	52	55	54	53
RSFSR.....	57,276	65,109	70,754	75,680	53	55	54	54
Ukrainian SSR...	21,107	23,294	25,821	27,287	52	56	55	54
Belorussian SSR.	4,595	4,474	4,864	5,234	52	56	54	53
Uzbek SSR.....	3,069	4,222	6,055	8,657	48	52	51	51
Kazakh SSR.....	2,920	4,881	6,746	7,986	48	53	52	52
Georgian SSR....	1,775	2,179	2,484	2,714	50	54	53	53
Azerbaijan SSR..	1,562	1,941	2,634	3,277	49	52	51	51
Lithuanian SSR..	1,499	1,466	1,660	1,853	52	54	53	53
Moldavian SSR...	1,237	1,551	1,907	2,135	50	54	53	53
Latvian SSR.....	998	1,174	1,283	1,381	53	56	54	54
Kirghiz SSR.....	716	1,091	1,532	1,948	49	53	52	51
Tajik SSR.....	715	1,016	1,474	2,144	48	51	51	51
Armenian SSR....	634	921	1,275	1,648	49	52	51	51
Turkmen SSR.....	607	786	1,096	1,544	48	52	51	51
Estonian SSR....	563	672	736	807	53	56	54	54

3. Number of Women Deputies in the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Union and Autonomous Republic Supreme Soviets and Local Soviets of People's Deputies

	Number of Women Deputies	Percentage of Women of the Total Number of Deputies
USSR Supreme Soviet (1979 elections).....	487	32
Union Soviet.....	240	32
Soviet of Nationalities.....	247	33
Union republic supreme soviets (1980 elections).....	2,417	36
Autonomous republic supreme soviets (1980 elections).....	1,382	40
Kray, oblast, okrug, rayon, city, village and rural soviets of people's deputies (1982 elections).....	1,145,744	50

In prerevolutionary Russia, women not only did not have suffrage rights but also were completely deprived of many other civil and political rights or were considerably limited in them.

The Great October Socialist Revolution guaranteed women complete equality in socialist society. Lenin's principle of extensively attracting women to managing the state is being steadfastly fulfilled in the USSR.

Women comprise almost one-third of the highest agency of the state's authority--the USSR Supreme Soviet. There is not such a broad representation of women in the parliament of a single capitalist country of the world. There are less women in the parliaments of every 'Common Market' country combined than in the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the present time there are only 23 women in the US Congress, or 4 percent, with only 2 in the Upper House.

**4. Number of Women People's Judges and People's Assessors of Rayon (City)
People's Courts Elected by Union Republics at the Beginning of 1983**

	Number of Women People's Judges*	Percentage of Women of the Total Number of People's Judges	Number of Women People's Assessors	Percentage of Women of the Total Number of People's Assessors
USSR.....	3,745	36.4	405,726	54.9
RSFSR.....	2,473	40.3	254,760	56.7
Ukrainian SSR...	512	30.7	56,396	53.4
Belorussian SSR.	103	30.5	14,350	55.3
Uzbek SSR.....	108	31.1	11,663	44.1
Kazakh SSR.....	175	30.9	22,172	52.2
Georgian SSR....	32	18.3	6,372	52.0
Azerbaijan SSR..	33	21.4	4,117	38.9
Lithuanian SSR..	56	37.3	5,627	53.6
Moldavian SSR...	40	26.8	6,147	55.0
Latvian SSR.....	64	52.5	5,386	58.5
Kirghiz SSR.....	41	36.0	4,607	55.0
Tajik SSR.....	27	26.0	4,077	53.2
Armenian SSR....	18	21.7	3,092	48.4
Turkmen SSR.....	29	27.9	3,774	50.4
Estonian SSR....	34	45.9	3,186	59.4

*Including representatives of rayon (city) people's courts.

5. Average Annual Number of Women Laborers and Office Workers in the National Economy

Years	Number of Women Laborers and Office Workers, Thousands of People	Percentage of Women of the Total Number of Laborers and Office Workers
1940	13,190	39
1950	19,180	47
1960	29,250	47
1970	45,800	51
1980	57,569	51
1983	58,350	51

Soviet power created all of the conditions for women to actively participate in the national economy. The greatest percentage of women of the total number of laborers and office workers in 1983 was in trade and public eating establishments--83 percent; in health care, physical fitness and social assistance 82 percent; in national education--75 percent; in culture--74 percent.

In the USA, based on the latest published data, women comprise 4.4 percent of the total number of engineers, 14 percent of the lawyers, and 9.5 percent of the scientists. Approximately 80 percent of working American women are employed in the lowest paying jobs.

Unemployment is much higher among women in the capitalist world than among men.

**6. Average Annual Number of Women Laborers and Office Workers
By Union Republics (thousands of people)**

	1940	1970	1980	1982
USSR.....	13,190	45,800	57,569	58,910
RSFSR.....	9,024	28,585	34,314	34,832
Ukrainian SSR...	2,412	8,113	10,424	10,623
Belorussian SSR.	449	1,611	2,139	2,209
Uzbek SSR.....	232	1,091	1,784	1,949
Kazakh SSR.....	277	2,200	2,942	3,046
Georgian SSR....	171	634	902	938
Azerbaijan SSR..	165	518	768	821
Lithuanian SSR..	53	570	758	788
Moldavian SSR...	36	477	768	806
Latvian SSR.....	95	550	652	664
Kirghiz SSR.....	51	367	534	568
Tajik SSR.....	44	223	361	388
Armenian SSR....	52	346	552	580
Turkmen SSR.....	67	189	293	312
Estonian SSR....	62	326	378	386

**7. Percentage of Women Who Take Part in Work at a Kolkhoz of the
Average Annual Number of All Kolkhoz Workers by Union Republics**

	1960	1970	1980	1982
USSR.....	52	50	47	46
RSFSR.....	53	49	44	43
Ukrainian SSR...	54	52	49	47
Belorussian SSR.	55	52	48	47
Uzbek SSR.....	45	48	50	50
Kazakh SSR.....	43	40	39	38
Georgian SSR....	47	48	51	51
Azerbaijan SSR..	47	46	51	51
Lithuanian SSR..	47	46	43	42
Moldavian SSR...	50	51	52	51
Latvian SSR.....	52	47	44	43
Kirghiz SSR.....	44	43	44	44
Tajik SSR.....	42	43	46	48
Armenian SSR....	43	44	46	45
Turkmen SSR.....	50	48	49	49
Estonian SSR....	56	47	42	41

8. Number of Women Specialists with a Higher or Specialized Secondary Education Who are Employed in the National Economy*

Years	All Women Specialists With a Higher or Specialized Secondary Education, Thousands of People	In Particular		Percentage of Women with a Higher or Specialized Secondary Education of the Total Number of Specialists
		Those with a Higher Education	Those with a Specialized Secondary Education	
1941	864	312	552	36
1960	5,189	1,865	3,324	59
1970	9,900	3,568	6,332	59
1980	16,956	6,410	10,546	59
1982	18,380	6,900	11,480	59

*The data cited are based on materials that were calculated at one time: for 1941 on 1 Jan; for 1960 on 1 Dec; for 1970 and 1980 in the middle of November; for 1982 at the end of the year (estimate).

In prerevolutionary Russia a very small number of women, chiefly of the privileged strata of society, received an education in higher or specialized secondary institutions of learning.

In the USSR women receive higher and specialized secondary education equally with men. In 1982 the number of women specialists with a higher or specialized secondary education who were employed in the national economy was greater than in 1940 by a factor of 21.

Of every one thousand women employed in the national economy, 852 have a higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education.

In the USA during the 1980/81 academic year only 26 percent of those in medical schools were girls, and only 34 percent in law schools. In France many higher educational institutions and professional schools were, essentially, closed to girls. A higher education is also a man's privilege in Japan.

**9. The Number of Women Physicians of All Specialists
(at the end of the year)**

Years	Thousands of People	As a Percentage of the Total Number of Physicians
1940	96.3	62
1960	327.1	76
1970	479.6	72
1980	683.1	69
1982	731.7	68

Women physicians comprise a majority of the total number of physicians.

Based on the latest published data in the USA women physicians comprise only 11 percent of the total number of physicians, or 60,200 people.

10. The Number of Women on the Staff of Teachers at General Education Day Schools (by USSR Ministry of Education and Ministry of Railways Schools at the Beginning of the Academic Year)

	Number of Women Teachers (excluding those that hold more than one position), thousands	As a Percentage of the Total Number of Teachers
All teachers (including school administrators)*:		
1940/41.....	615	60
1950/51.....	999	70
1960/61.....	1,312	70
1970/71.....	1,669	71
1982/83--in all.....	1,689	72
In Particular:		
Directors of elementary schools.....	0.2	81
Directors of eight-year schools.....	16	40
Directors of high schools.....	21	36
Assistant directors of eight-year schools.	13	64
Assistant directors of high schools.....	88	69
Teachers of grades 1-10 (11) excluding teachers who are school administrators..	1,432	81
Music, singing, drawing, drafting, physical education, and vocational teachers	119	37

*School administrators, as a rule, are simultaneously engaged in teaching work.

Women comprised 60 percent of the teachers of general education day schools in the country during the 1940/41 academic year; at that time the relative proportion of women directors at shortened secondary schools equalled 12 percent, for directors of high schools it was 13 percent, for assistant directors of shortened secondary schools it was 32 percent and for women assistant directors of high schools it was 30 percent.

11. Percentage of Women In Higher and Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions of the Total Number of Students (at the beginning of the academic year)

	1960/61	1970/71	1981/82
Percentage of women that are students in higher educational institutions.....	43	49	52
Of the above those who are in the following educational institutions:			
Industry, construction, transportation and communications.....	30	38	42
Agriculture.....	27	30	34
Economics and Law.....	49	60	69
Health services, physical education and sports...	56	56	58
Education, art and cinematography.....	63	66	70
Percentage of women that are students in specialized secondary educational institutions.....	47	54	57
Of the above those who are in the following educational institutions:			
Industry, construction, transportation and communications.....	33	40	44
Agriculture.....	38	37	36
Economics and Law.....	75	83	85
Health services, physical education and sports...	84	87	90
Education, art and cinematography.....	76	81	86

12. Percentage of Women Who are Students in Higher Educational Institutions in Individual Countries

Country	Academic Year	Percentage of Women Who are Students in Higher Educational Institutions
USSR.....	1982/83	52.4
Bulgaria.....	1982/83	51.1
Hungary.....	1981/82	50.1
Vietnam.....	1981/82	28.4
German Democratic Republic.....	1982/83	49.3
Mongolian People's Republic.....	1981/82	55.8
Poland.....	1981/82	50.6
Romania.....	1981/82	42.8
Czechoslovakia.....	1981/82	42.2
Laos.....	1980/81	26.0
Yugoslavia.....	1981/82	45.6
Austria.....	1979/80	40.1
Belgium.....	1979/80	43.6
Great Britain.....	1978/79	42.4
Denmark.....	1976/77	41.9
Egypt.....	1979/80	31.0
India.....	1977/78	23.0
Italy.....	1981/82	41.0
Netherlands.....	1980/81	30.8
Syria.....	1979/80	29.0
USA.....	1978/79	50.0
Turkey.....	1979/80	25.0
German Federal Republic.....	1981/82	43.3
France*.....	1977/78	47.6
Sweden.....	1981/82	55.3
Japan.....	1980/81	22.4

*In Universities

**13. Number of Women Who are Scientists
(at the end of the year; thousands of people)**

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1982
All women scientists.....	59.0	128.7	359.9	548.1	574.2
Those who have a science degree:					
Doctors of science.....	0.6	1.1	3.1	5.2	5.5
Candidates of science.....	11.4	28.8	60.7	111.1	118.2
Of the total number of scientists those who have a science title:					
Academicians, member-correspondents, professors.....	0.5	0.7	1.8	3.0	3.1
Assistant professors.....	3.2	6.2	14.4	26.3	29.3
Senior scientists.....	3.5	5.8	9.8	14.9	15.9
Junior scientists and assistants.....	9.4	13.6	24.3	19.1	18.3

In 1982 women comprised 40 percent of the total number of scientists in the country, 14 percent of the total number of doctors of science, and 28 percent of the candidates of science.

In 1982, 30,100 women were doing graduate work or 31 percent of the total number of graduate students.

14. Number of Women Who are Scientists at the end of 1982 by Union Republics

Total	Those Who Have a Science Degree		Of the Total Number of Women Scientists Those Who Have a Scientific Title		Senior Scientific Associates	Junior Scientific Associates, Assistants
	Doctors of Science	Candidates of Science	Academics, Member- Correspondents, Professors	Docents		
USSR.....	574,209	5,520	118,246	3,143	29,252	15,917
RSSFSR.....	396,632	3,797	78,299	2,021	18,271	9,943
Ukrainian SSR....	78,129	723	16,023	459	4,583	1,996
Belorussian SSR.	15,759	94	3,290	66	900	449
Uzbek SSR.....	13,188	113	3,509	70	1,074	443
Kazakh SSR.....	16,343	155	3,551	103	1,221	472
Georgian SSR....	10,994	190	2,927	114	680	709
Azerbaijan SSR..	8,584	97	1,964	65	473	398
Lithuanian SSR..	5,355	54	1,627	40	471	269
Moldavian SSR....	3,587	39	1,007	25	177	123
Latvian SSR.....	5,338	68	1,441	36	355	218
Kirghiz SSR.....	3,567	37	910	34	209	179
Tajik SSR.....	3,313	27	733	25	183	109
Armenian SSR....	8,749	76	1,664	49	333	362
Turkmen SSR.....	2,126	20	530	12	142	98
Estonian SSR.....	2,545	30	771	24	180	149
						207

**15. Expenditures by the USSR State Budget for Benefit Payments
To Mothers for Education and Services for Children
(millions of rubles)**

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1982
Grants for pregnancy and childbirth, for mothers with many children and single mothers, for the care of a child up to the age of one year, and for children in families that are insufficiently provided for.....	179	542	1,005	1,301	2,624	3,349
Expenses for services for children in children's homes, nurseries, kindergartens, nursery-kindergartens, pioneer camps and institutions that work with children in schools*.....	423	1,283	1,725	4,298	7,261	8,012
Expenditures for the maintenance of elementary, 8 year, high school and boarding schools*.....	858	1,972	3,135	6,604	8,705	9,328

*Excluding expenditures for capital investments

Along with funds from the state budget, funds from state, cooperative, trade union and other social organizations and kolkhozes are also spent on services for children. For example, in 1982 total grants for pregnancy and childbirth, for mothers with many children and single mothers, for the birth of a child, for the care of a child up to the age of one year, and for children in families that are insufficiently provided for, amounted to 3.717 billion rubles with 8.157 billion rubles going toward services for children in children's homes, kindergartens, nursery-kindergartens, pioneer camps and institutions that work with children in schools.

In 1973 grants were established for working women for pregnancy and childbirth in the amount of a full salary irrespective of seniority; the number of paid days of leave to care for a sick child was increased and starting 1 Nov 1974 grants were established for children in workers' families that are insufficiently provided for.

The practice of providing textbooks free of charge to pupils in general education was completely adopted. Since 1 Sep 1983 pupils in grades 10 and 11 also received them along with pupils in grades 8 and 9.

Measures have been implemented to increase state aid to families that have children. Since 1981 state grants for single mothers were increased and an additional 3-day paid leave for working women having two or more children up to 12 years of age and leave for the care of children with loss of pay up to 2 weeks in duration with approval by the administration were adopted. Since November 1983, a partially paid leave for the care of a child until he reaches the age of one year, an additional leave with loss of pay until he reaches the age of one and a half years, and the payment of a one-time state grant upon the birth of a child were adopted everywhere.

Since 1983, additional privileges of paying for trips to pioneer camps--half of the trip is free, and the remainder is paid at 20 percent of the cost--were introduced.

16. Number of Mothers with Many Children Who Receive a Monthly State Grant (thousands of people)						
	1945	1950	1960	1970	1980	1982
The total number of mothers with many children who receive a grant.....	844	3,079	3,455	3,211	2,150	1,971
In particular those:						
With four children.....	287	1,449	1,660	1,172	717	702
With five children.....	181	839	899	782	472	430
With six children.....	100	440	484	546	325	288
With seven or more children.....	276	351	412	711	636	551

Mothers who have three children receive a monthly grant from the state upon the birth of the fourth and each subsequent child.

Mothers who have two children receive a one-time grant from the state upon the birth of the third and each subsequent child.

With the aim of increasing state aid to families a one-time state grant in the amount of 50 rubles upon the birth of the first child and 100 rubles upon the birth of the second and third child are being introduced during the 11th Five-Year Plan to mothers who are working or studying while on leave from work while preserving the existing grant amounts upon the birth of the fourth and subsequent children.

Women who gave birth to 5 or more children and who have raised them to the age of 8 have additional advantages in obtaining a pension.

17. Number of Mothers with Many Children Who Have Had the Honorary Title of 'Mother Heroine' Bestowed Upon Them and the Number of Mothers with Many Children Who Have Been Awarded Orders of 'Maternal Glory' and the 'Medal of Motherhood' (thousands)

	From July 1944 Through 1949	From 1950 Through 1982	Total
Those with the title 'Mother-Heroine' bestowed upon them.....	31	326	357
Number of those awarded Orders of 'Maternal Glory':			
Grade I.....	67	665	732
Grade II.....	193	1,284	1,477
Grade III.....	468	2,272	2,740
Number of those awarded the 'Medal of Motherhood'			
Grade I.....	754	3,678	4,432
Grade II.....	1,434	5,905	7,339

Women who are mothers have nationwide honor in the USSR. The honorary title of 'Mother Heroine' is conferred upon mothers who have given birth to and raised 10 children and they are presented with the Order of 'Mother-Heroine'.

The Order of 'Maternal Glory' was established to award to mothers who have given birth to and raised 7, 8 or 9 children, while the 'Medal of Motherhood' is awarded to mothers who have given birth to and raised 5 or 6 children.

18. Medical and Dispensary Assistance for Women
 (at the end of the year; thousands)

	1940	1960	1970	1980	1982
Number of beds (medical and obstetric) for pregnant women and those in labor..	147.1	213.4	223.8	230.4	236.9
Number of consultation offices for women, pediatric polyclinics and dispensaries (independent or part of other institutions).....	8.6	16.4	21.0*	24.3*	25.8*

*The number of consultation offices for females comprised 9,700 in 1970, 10,400 in 1980, and 10,800 in 1982; the number of pediatric polyclinics and dispensaries amounted to 11,300 in 1970, 13,900 in 1980, and 15,000 in 1982.

The safeguarding of motherhood in the USSR is ensured by a state system of special institutions (maternity homes, maternity departments in hospitals, consultation offices for women and other institutions) that are entrusted with the care of women's health. Medical assistance for women who are mothers, as for the entire population, is rendered free of charge.

In 1982, there were 237,000 medical and obstetric beds for pregnant women and women in labor; in 1940 they numbered 147,000.

In prerevolutionary Russia there were 9 consultation offices in all that served women and children; in 1940 consultation offices for women and pediatric polyclinics and dispensaries already numbered 8,600, and by the end of 1982 they numbered 26,000 or triple the amount.

At the present time practically all women are provided with medical assistance during childbirth. In 1911 only 5.2 percent of pregnant women received medical assistance during childbirth.

**19. Number of Beds (Medical and Obstetric) for Pregnant Women
And Women in Labor by Union Republics
(at the end of the year; thousands)**

	1940	1960	1970	1980	1982
USSR.....	147.1	213.4	223.8	230.4	236.9
RSFSR.....	90.7	112.9	110.3	113.4	116.0
Ukrainian SSR...	35.0	48.9	45.1	39.7	39.7
Belorussian SSR.	5.4	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.5
Uzbek SSR.....	2.8	8.7	13.4	19.2	21.3
Kazakh SSR.....	4.3	11.9	16.3	16.4	16.6
Georgian SSR....	1.9	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3
Azerbaijan SSR..	2.0	3.3	5.6	6.6	6.7
Lithuanian SSR..	0.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Moldavian SSR...	0.6	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.8
Latvian SSR.....	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
Kirghiz SSR.....	0.8	2.6	4.0	4.5	4.4
Tajik SSR.....	0.6	1.4	2.9	4.0	4.6
Armenian SSR....	0.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.9
Turkmen SSR.....	0.8	1.7	2.8	3.8	3.9
Estonian SSR....	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1

**20. Number of Beds In Children's Sanatoriums by Union Republics
(thousands)**

	1939	1950	1960	1970	1980	1982
USSR.....	94.9	94.6	120.0	154.1	166.8	169.5
RSFSR.....	52.0	50.8	63.3	82.0	87.0	87.5
Ukrainian SSR...	26.2	23.7	28.2	34.2	37.4	38.5
Belorussian SSR.	3.3	1.4	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.7
Uzbek SSR.....	3.6	4.9	6.4	8.2	11.0	11.6
Kazakh SSR.....	2.9	2.1	3.7	6.9	8.0	8.2
Georgian SSR....	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9
Azerbaijan SSR..	2.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.0
Lithuanian SSR..	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Moldavian SSR...	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Latvian SSR.....	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
Kirghiz SSR.....	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1	2.7	2.9
Tajik SSR.....	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.7	2.8
Armenian SSR....	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.5
Turkmen SSR.....	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.9
Estonian SSR....	--	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.5

**21. Preschool Institutions
(at the end of the year; thousands)**

	1940	1960	1970	1980	1982
Number of permanent preschool institutions....	46.0	70.6	102.7	127.7	132.8
In Particular:					
nurseries.....	22.0	27.0	19.6	12.1	11.1
kindergartens.....	24.0	37.4	35.4	32.0	31.0
nursery-kindergartens....	--	6.2	47.7	83.6	90.7
Number of children in permanent preschool institutions.....	1,953	4,428	9,281	14,337	15,093
In Particular:					
in nurseries.....	781	1,313	1,181	873	794
in kindergartens.....	1,172	2,756	2,791	2,387	2,237
in nursery-kindergartens	--	359	5,309	11,077	12,062

In addition to permanent preschool institutions, seasonal preschool institutions and children's playgrounds are organized during the summer period; 5 million children were served by them in 1982 including 2 million children of preschool age.

Today more than 15 million children attend preschool institutions in the USSR. Parents pay only 20 percent of the total expenses to support them; the rest is reimbursed by the state. All such type institutions in capitalist countries require payment and also require no small amount of funds from parents to keep a child in them.

In the USA 5.4 million of 7 million children of a young age who have working mothers had to be cared for by nannies or left at home without supervision.

**22. Number of Children in Permanent Preschool Institutions by Union Republics
(at the end of the year; thousands of people)**

	1940	1960	1970	1980	1982
USSR.....	1,953	4,428	9,281	14,337	15,093
RSFSR.....	1,266	3,038	5,666	8,149	8,580
Ukrainian SSR...	319	589	1,574	2,444	2,498
Belorussian SSR.	64	98	274	488	532
Uzbek SSR.....	74	173	348	915	1,026
Kazakh SSR.....	37	170	564	877	926
Georgian SSR....	48	58	116	169	173
Azerbaijan SSR..	57	53	111	147	153
Lithuanian SSR..	14	21	80	152	168
Moldavian SSR...	5	28	91	266	279
Latvian SSR.....	6	26	72	114	119
Kirghiz SSR.....	7	36	90	151	159
Tajik SSR.....	8	32	68	109	116
Armenian SSR....	18	33	90	135	141
Turkmen SSR.....	25	52	78	138	137
Estonian SSR....	5	21	59	83	86

**23. Extended Day Schools
(at the beginning of the academic year)**

Years	Number of Extended Day Schools and Schools with Extended Day Groups, thousands	In Particular		Number of Pupils In Extended Day Groups, millions	In Particular	
		In Urban Areas	In Rural Areas		In Urban Areas	In Rural Areas
1960/61	11.7	8.4	3.3	0.6	0.5	0.1
1970/71	64.3	24.8	39.5	5.2	2.7	2.5
1980/81	82.3	27.3	55.0	10.7	5.5	5.2
1982/83	83.8	27.7	56.1	11.8	6.1	5.7

At the present time every third pupil in preparatory grades and grades 1 through 8 are in extended day groups.

24. Children's Institutions That are Part of Schools (at the end of the year)

	1970	1975	1980	1982
	Number of Institutions	Children Served By Them, Thous.	Number of Children Served By Them, Thous.	Number of Children Served By Them, Thous.
All institutions that are part of schools.....	64,856	27,415	80,366	33,842
In particular:				
Palaces, pioneer and schoolboy homes.....	3,865	1,601	4,403	2,196
Young technicians' centers...	606	217	1,008	355
Young naturalists' centers...	338	131	587	206
Excursion and tourist centers	169	1,065	202	1,019
Children's parks.....	164	37	155	61
Children's railroads.....	34	29	38	35
Summer pioneer camps.....	36,088	8,806	45,980	9,934
Children's musical, art and choreography schools.....	4,510	762	6,109	1,080
Children's libraries.....	6,498	12,810	7,586	16,399
Young technician's clubs....	1,089	134	1,377	185
Schoolboy rooms.....	7,595	482	7,424	576
Children and youth sports schools.....	3,813	1,323	5,396	1,777
Other children's institutions that are a part of schools..	87	18	101	19

Number of Institutions
105,645
45,021

Number of Institutions
3,699
3,699

Number of Institutions
1,459
708

Number of Institutions
945
423

Number of Institutions
244
628

Number of Institutions
163
54

Number of Institutions
49
42

Number of Institutions
65,318
12,863

Number of Institutions
1,416
1,555

Number of Institutions
8,130
20,684

Number of Institutions
1,420
247

Number of Institutions
7,218
733

Number of Institutions
7,032
3,332

Number of Institutions
153
53

**25. Groups for Children in Club Institutions in
The USSR Ministry of Culture and Trade Union Organizations' Systems
(at the end of the year; thousands)**

	1970	1980	1982	
			Total	Including Amateur Artistic Activities
Number of groups.....	113	209	233	202
Participants in them..	2,188	3,975	4,377	3,618

**26. Number of Women Engaged in Physical Fitness
(at the end of the year)**

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
Number of women systematically engaged in physical fitness and sports:					
Millions of people.....	21.0	24.6	28.5	33.5	33.2
As a percentage of the total number engaged in physical fitness.....	38.3	40.0	41.5	43.1	41.2

In 1981, 59 Soviet women were awarded the exalted title of world champion and 36 women were awarded the title Champion of Europe.

At the present time 66,000 women are numbered among the regular workers in physical education (teachers, trainers).

**27. Children and Youth Sports Schools
(at the end of the year)**

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
Number of children's and youth's sports schools.....	2,535	3,813	5,396	6,473	7,032
Number of people engaged in them, thousands.....	847.3	1,323.4	1,776.7	2,524.6	3,332.5
Of those, girls.....	310.5	480.9	576.3	750.9	976.7

**STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION, SOCIAL SECURITY,
AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BY MEANS OF ALL SOURCES**

1. Expenditures for Public Education and for Educating Children (millions of rubles)				
	1975	1980	1981	1982
Expenditures for public education and for educating children--total.....	26,705	31,733	32,477	33,973
In particular:				
Current expenditures.....	22,374	26,805	27,365	28,806
Of those:				
Preschool Education (children's nurseries, kindergartens and nursery kindergartens).....	4,013	5,374	5,547	5,991
General Education:				
General education day schools.....	8,906	9,471	9,668	10,123
General education schools for working youths (night and correspondence).....	453	491	489	488
Professional and technical education and training personnel with a specialized secondary education (professional and technical academies, schools, and technical schools).....	3,788	4,598	4,647	4,824
Training personnel with a higher education (higher educational institutions).	3,100	3,883	3,888	4,072
Other types of instruction (courses and other measures for improving the qualifications of personnel, working with children in schools and others)...	2,114	2,988	3,130	3,308
Capital investments and capital repairs.	4,331	4,928	5,108	5,167
In addition, payments to parents to keep their children in preschool institutions and boarding schools.....	1,042	1,293	1,310	1,350

2. Expenditures for Social Security and Social Insurance
 (millions of rubles)

	1975	1980	1981	1982
Expenditures for social security and social insurance--total.....	34,634	45,628	48,256	51,328
In particular:				
Pensions.....	24,441	33,323	35,477	37,790
Benefits.....	9,228	10,956	11,297	11,878
Of those:				
For a temporary disability.....	5,240	6,707	6,928	6,745
For pregnancy and childbirth, for the delivery of a child, and for the care of a child up to the age of one year...	1,369	1,628	1,726	2,201
For single mothers and mothers with many children.....	389	311	305	509
For children in families that are poorly provided for.....	1,219	1,082	1,038	1,007
Other benefits (one time assistance, burial benefits, and others).....	1,011	1,228	1,300	1,416
Other types of social security (maintaining homes for the aged and invalids, expenditures for prosthetic devices and others).....	965	1,349	1,512	1,660

Expenditures for public education, social security and social insurance are made chiefly by means of state budget funds, but also by state, cooperative, trade union, and other public enterprises, organizations and kolkhozes. In 1982 state budget funds comprised more than 90 percent of all expenditures for education and social security.

Expenditures for keeping children in preschool institutions and boarding schools are also made by parents in insignificant proportions. Payments by parents to keep one child in children's preschool institutions amount to only about 20 percent, and 6 percent for boarding schools, of all expenditures to support the child per year.

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